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transactions."

# The Courier-Journal.

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VOL. CVIII. NEW SERIES—NO. 14,182.

LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1907.—10 PAGES.

PRICE THREE CENTS.  
(ON FRAYS FIVE CENTS.)

## TO COURIER-JOURNAL AGENTS.

The election occurs next Tuesday. The Courier-Journal will print complete reports from everywhere. Send in your order for extra copies at once. No extras will be sent unless ordered.

**The Weather.**  
Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday: Kentucky—Rain Wednesday and Thursday; free to brisk east winds.  
Tennessee—Showers Wednesday and Thursday.

## THE LATEST.

Great assistance in relieving the financial stringency is expected to result from the large engagement of gold for import and from the further large engagements which, it is believed, will be made within the next few weeks. The movement of American crops to European markets, together with the revival of a demand for copper abroad, will give the United States large credits with foreign bankers, and these can be availed of in bringing in gold, it is confidently believed, to the fullest extent that may be necessary.

A tobacco army of 500 men will be mobilized at Livermore, in McLean county, and buyers at Livermore and Calhoun will be requested to withdraw from the field and rescind all contracts made with farmers for the 1907 crop. One buyer was run out of McLean county yesterday.

The Executive Committee of the Tobacco Society, in session at Winchester, decided almost unanimously against the raising of a crop of tobacco in 1908. A form of pledge was drawn up and resolutions were adopted protesting against lawlessness.

At Benton a delegation of Confederate veterans informed Judge S. W. Hager, the Democratic candidate for Governor, that a canvass of Marshall county had been made and not a single Confederate veteran had been found who would not vote the Democratic ticket this fall.

Martin Hughes was shot and killed by his brother, Charles Hughes, at Tell City, Ind. Charles Hughes claims that the deed was committed after his brother had assaulted his father and was about to attack his mother and sisters.

Mrs. Nicholas Klotzki, of Carson, Wis., was literally blown to pieces by the explosion of a stick of dynamite that had been placed on the kitchen stove to dry. Two of her children were fatally injured.

Thousands of miners in the Pennsylvania coal fields quit work yesterday in honor of John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers. Prayers were offered for the recovery of Mr. Mitchell.

There were evidences of a general break in the ranks of striking telegraph operators in New York yesterday, as large numbers of strikers applied to the companies for reinstatement.

The Louisiana Stock Exchange and the New Orleans Stock Exchange yesterday suspended business and all actual trading in both these institutions will cease until Monday, November 4.

Joe Mayhew, returning to Paducah from Lyon county, said that he was driven out of that county by whitecaps, because he was getting out as a handle timber for an unpopular company.

The Kentucky Railroad Commission will sit November 6, 7 and 8 to hear statements from representatives of the railroads of the State preparatory to making the annual assessments.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, who has been ill for the last four weeks, took his first open-air promenade since the beginning of his sickness yesterday and suffered no ill effects.

Maximilian Harden, the Berlin editor who has been on trial for some time in the defamation case brought against him by Count Kuno von Moltke, was acquitted yesterday.

Farmers of Henry county are reported to be organizing an "Army of Peace" to ride over the county and persuade farmers to quit selling tobacco to the trust.

Dispatches received in St. Petersburg from Odessa say that there has been renewed anti-Jewish rioting there, accompanied by shooting in the streets.

Rumors that the Pennsylvania railroad would lay off between 20,000 and 30,000 men are denied by high officials of the company in Philadelphia.

Charles H. Deere, a wealthy plow manufacturer of Moline, Ill., died yesterday in Chicago after a long illness of pernicious anemia.

The Pittsburg Stock Exchange remained closed yesterday by a unanimous vote at a meeting of the board of directors.

## NO BURLEY CROP FOR NEXT YEAR

Decision of Executive Committee At Winchester.

But One County, Harrison, Votes Against Resolution.

Members of Society Warned Against Lawlessness.

MUCH INTEREST IN OUTCOME.

Winchester, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The Executive Committee of the Burley Tobacco Society, a branch of the American Society of Equity, to-day declared in favor of not raising a crop of tobacco in 1908. While the sentiment in favor of this action was almost unanimous, the committee rejected a resolution offered by Walter Sharp in favor of one milder in its terms. The resolution adopted recommends that all county boards endeavor to get all farmers in their respective counties not to raise a crop next year. A resolution declaring lawlessness was also adopted.

The meeting of the burley tobacco growers was contrary to the usual custom, public and a large audience of interested listeners being present. Thirty counties were represented, including two Ohio counties. From every section came reports of enthusiastic determination to win the great fight with the trust at whatever cost. When the committee met here a month ago a resolution to raise no tobacco in 1908 was passed, but this action was rescinded and the matter was referred back to the various county boards with directions to ascertain the wishes of the growers and to report to this meeting.

Sentiment Almost Unanimous.

A call of the counties with a report from each showed that the determination to raise no crop in 1908 was well-nigh universal. The Ohio counties were not so eager as most of the Kentucky counties, as many of the growers there did not think it necessary to cut out the entire crop for next year, but that a curtailment would suffice.

The principal argument for a total abandonment of the crop in 1908 is that the Society of Equity now has on hand two crops unsold, and that it would be almost impossible to pool another crop or to finance it if it could be pooled, and that the society, burdened with three crops, would fall to pieces of its own weight. Another reason is that no one knows how much tobacco the trust has on hand, and when and how much it will need, while, on the other hand, the trust knows exactly what the Society of Equity is doing and all its plans. Another reason advanced is that the shipping of one crop would enable the farmer to clean up his farm, rebuild and repair his fencing and do other things that are neglected when a tobacco crop is on hand.

Arguments Against Protest.

On the other hand, it is urged that an effort to prevent the raising of tobacco in 1908 would result in lawlessness which would be far more detrimental to the country than the oppressions of the trust, and that the society would be held responsible even if it did not countenance these outrages; that, if necessary, substitutes could be found for Burley tobacco and the failure to raise a crop in Kentucky would stimulate the growing of tobacco in other States, even if of inferior grade; that the proposed course would result in driving the better class of tenants from the country and when the farmers of Kentucky are ready to raise another crop the tenants would be gone.

After the matter had been fully debated the following resolution was offered by Walter Sharp, of Bath county: Resolved, That it is the sense of this board that no white burley tobacco be grown in Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio or West Virginia in 1908, and be it resolved, That the members of this society use all legal means and all their influence to induce the growers of Burley tobacco in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia to grow no tobacco in 1908, and be it

Resolved, further, That a committee be appointed to draw up a suitable pledge to be circulated among the growers.

Substitute Adopted.

After some debate the latter resolution was adopted and on the vote being taken by counties it resulted in 28 votes for it and one, Harrison, against it, Jessamine county not voting and twelve counties not answering to the roll.

The committee appointed to report a form of pledge reported the following:

Know all men by these presents, whereas the district board of the Burley Tobacco Society at a meeting held at Win-

chester on October 29, 1907, recommended that no tobacco be grown in 1908, therefore in consideration of the benefits that are to be derived by each of us by having no tobacco grown in 1908 we, the undersigned, hereby promise and bind ourselves to the following resolution, which was adopted with enthusiasm:

Protest Against Lawlessness.

This pledge was adopted and will be circulated among the growers of the district. In view of predicted lawlessness, R. B. Thomas, of Scott county, offered the following resolution, which was adopted with enthusiasm:

Whereas, this board has recommended that no burley be grown in 1908, be it resolved, that this board declares itself as bitterly opposed to all lawlessness and disorder and that the members pledge themselves both officially and individually to protect the rights of all men in Equity and out of Equity, that they ask every member of this society to use his influence to prevent any form of disorder and to preserve to each and every man his rights as an American citizen.

THOUSANDS EXPECTED  
To Attend Tobacco Growers' Meeting In Shelbyville.

Shelbyville, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Delegates are arriving in large numbers to attend the meeting of the National Tobacco Growers' Association, which begins here to-morrow. All of the tobacco-growing States, it is expected, will be represented. Preparations are being made to entertain 10,000 people. A feature of to-morrow's meeting will be a barbecue at the fair grounds.

Among those expected to address the convention are the Hon. W. C. C. Chord, of Springfield, former Congressman; J. N. Kehoe, of Mayfield; Congressman John W. Gaines, of Nashville; and Judge R. Frank Peak.

DRIVEN FROM LYON  
COUNTY BY FARMERS

JOE MAYHEW TELLS STORY OF ILL TREATMENT.

WAS GETTING OUT TIMBER FOR UNPOPULAR FIRM.

TAKES FAMILY TO PADUCAH.

Paducah, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Because he was engaged in getting out ax handle timber for a firm that was under the ban of the farmers' union, Joe S. Mayhew, a former resident of this city, who arrived in the city yesterday, says he was forced to leave his work near Lamasco, Lyon county, by a band of whitecaps who threatened to do violence to him and his family if he did not leave the community.

A band of whitecaps went to Mayhew's house on Friday and after getting him out of bed by a fuse, made him dance and do all sorts of antics to please the crowd. After he dropped from exhaustion they went away and on Sunday night returned and left a bundle of switches and a note telling Mr. Mayhew that he would be severely dealt with unless he left the country.

Mr. Mayhew said he went to the County Judge of Lyon county and asked for protection, but that official advised him to leave the county. A squad of deputies took in Mr. Mayhew's family and household goods and they were shipped to Paducah, where all arrived safely. Mr. Mayhew says he is mighty glad to get back.

KILLS HIS BROTHER

MARTIN HUGHES TARGET FOR CHARLES HUGHES' GUN.

Dead Said To Have Been Committed In Defense of Mother and Sisters.

Tell City, Ind., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Martin Hughes, aged thirty years, was shot and instantly killed by his younger brother, Charles Hughes, here to-night while the latter was protecting himself and his mother and other members of the family. According to statements made after the shooting by the father of the two men, Martin Hughes returned from Cincinnati about supper time in a drunken condition and assaulted his father in the yard of the Hughes home. The screams of the elder Hughes attracted the attention of a neighbor, who rushed into the Hughes yard and tried to pacify the son, when Martin Hughes turned on him and threatened to kill him.

Following the attack on his father and the neighbor Martin Hughes, it is alleged, rushed into the house and made an attack on his mother and other members of the family, when his brother caught up a shotgun from behind the dining-room door and emptied its contents into his brother's neck.

Immediately after the shooting Charles Hughes surrendered to the Sheriff and was placed in jail to await the action of the Coroner, and from the reports of the shooting given out by members of the family it is believed young Hughes will be exonerated at the inquest.

## TOBACCO ARMY IN McLEAN

Five Hundred Men Will Mobilize To-day.

Will Demand That Buyers Quit the Field

And Rescind All Contracts Made With Growers.

A BUYER FORCED TO LEAVE.

Calhoun, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—A crusade against the sale of the tobacco crop of 1907 was organized in this county to-day, and an army of 500 men will be mobilized at Livermore to-morrow morning to call on the buyers and demand that they quit the field.

Early this morning a small band of men, representing the American Society of Equity rode into McLean county and visited farmers after farmhouse, enlisting growers to the army. By nightfall 500 men had agreed to report at Livermore to-morrow morning, when a general and seven captains will be elected.

Must Quit and Rescind Contracts.

When the army is organized it will call on Massie & Co., buyers at Livermore, and demand that they quit the field. What the penalty will be for refusal to do so cannot be learned. Demands have been made on Massie & Co. before, but the firm answered that it would buy tobacco as long as it pleased.

The army will also demand that the buyers rescind all contracts that have been made with growers.

After the mission at Livermore is concluded, the army will march to this city and call on John Ramsey, who has bought about \$50,000 pounds of this year's crop. The army will demand that Mr. Ramsey quit buying tobacco and release growers from contracts made with him.

Buyer Run Off.

The army learned to-day that a buyer for Weir Bros., of Hanson Station, would be in the western part of the county to-day. When he arrived he was told to move on. Seeing that resistance would be useless, the buyer returned to Hanson.

After the army completes its business here it will be divided into seven squads, which will visit every magisterial district and demand of the growers that they pool the 1907 crop.

HENRY'S "ARMY OF PEACE."

Report That One Will Be Organized Shortly.

Eminence, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Based on rumors that come straight from tobacco growers of this county and on talk that is current in tobacco circles here, it is safe to say that in a few days' time Henry county will furnish the scene of action for a "Peaceful Cavalry" that will gallop from one end of this district to the other. This cavalry will give orders, and those orders will be carried out. The plan, as learned from a member of the local branch of the Society of Equity, is first to notify tobacco buyers to withdraw from this field and cease operations among the growers of this community, then to form companies of outsiders, with ten in a company, to traverse this section thoroughly with orders to the planters not to raise a crop of tobacco in 1908, and to see those of the planters who have not pooled their existing crops and learn the reasons why. The present "war" is causing no little worry among local business men, who fear serious results from the present situation.

COMMITTEE OF 400 MEN

"Requests" Buyers To Cease Purchasing Tobacco.

Falmouth, Ky., Oct. 29.—Three or four hundred members of the American Society of Equity held a mass convention here and decided that no crop should be raised in 1908. The men then marched in a body to the residence of each local tobacco buyer and a committee composed of Dr. G. W. McMillan and Mr. John Fryer entered the houses and formally requested these buyers to purchase no crop of tobacco in 1908, and to see those of the planters who have not pooled their existing crops and learn the reasons why. The present "war" is causing no little worry among local business men, who fear serious results from the present situation.

GEORGE B. QUIGLEY  
DIES AT NEWBURG.

Was the Oldest Active Democratic Editor In Indiana.

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—George B. Quigley, editor of the Leader at Newburg, Ind., and the oldest active Democratic editor in Southern Indiana, died to-day. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1824, and served as a private in the Union army. Death was due to paralysis.

## DENIES CHARGE OF SENATOR COX

That Mr. Smith Testified A. T. Co. Contributed

\$15,000 To Democratic Campaign Fund.

Senator Carroll Has Record and Speaks By It.

HAGER IS NOT IMPLICATED.

In a statement prepared by Senator Carroll, who conducted the Senate investigation in 1904 into charges that certain whisky and saloon men had sent money to Frankfort to influence legislation, he denies emphatically that R. K. Smith, of the American Tobacco Company, testified that his company had contributed \$15,000 to the Democratic campaign fund.

Senator Carroll says Mr. Smith did not testify before the committee under oath or otherwise that the American Tobacco Company had contributed \$15,000 to the Democratic campaign fund. He did not testify under oath or otherwise, says Senator Carroll, that any amount had been contributed by the American Tobacco Company to the campaign fund, or by any tobacco company. He did not, directly or indirectly, state that any money had been contributed to the Democratic campaign fund by any tobacco company, corporation or individual. Senator Carroll says that there is nothing in Mr. Smith's testimony that would induce any reasonable person to conclude that such contribution had been made, and there is nothing in the testimony of Mr. Smith, or of any witness who testified before the committee, which directly or indirectly implicated or connected Mr. Hager, the Democratic nominee for Governor, with any campaign contribution from any source.

In an article in which a question and answer are alleged to be quoted, purporting to quote Mr. Smith as saying that his company had paid \$15,000 to the Democratic campaign fund for protection, Senator Carroll says:

"No such question was asked Mr. Smith, and no such answer was given him, directly or indirectly."

Senator Carroll's statement in full is as follows:

Senator Carroll Prepared Resolution.

During the 1904 session of the General Assembly of Kentucky on February 2, I, then being a member of the Senate, prepared a resolution of investigation which was introduced by Senator George. This resolution will be found on pages 63 and 68 of the Senate Journal of 1904. The resolution proposed that a committee of five be appointed with full power and authority to investigate certain charges made against members of the Senate in the Louisville Herald of date February 28, 1904. This resolution was adopted and the following Senators were appointed on the committee of investigation, namely: Senators George, Cantrill, Booles, Cox and myself (Senator Cox being the present nominee of the Republican party for Lieutenant Governor).

Senator Cox Signed Report.

The article which caused this investigation in substance charged that attempts had been made to induce certain whisky and tobacco men in Louisville to send money to Frankfort for the purpose of influencing the Legislature upon certain subjects affecting the liquor and tobacco interests. When the committee was organized I was requested to conduct the examination of such witnesses as were summoned to appear before it. This I did, and among them R. K. Smith, at that time connected with the Continental Tobacco Company, I believe its manager in this State. On March 3, 1904, this committee made its report to the Senate, which report will be found on pages 118 to 1187, inclusive, of Senate Journal for 1904. This report was a unanimous one, signed by every member of the committee, of course including Senator Cox. The report fully explicated the members of the General Assembly and in severe language condemned the conduct of those making the charge and then for spiriting away the witness (a reported of the Herald) who wrote the article which caused the investigation. The committee was of the opinion that no person claimed to have any knowledge of the facts.

Condemned By Every Decent Man.

The report contains the following: "The record of this case shows a wilful and deliberate attempt on the part of the Louisville Herald to circulate a broadcast article which would cast discredit upon the General Assembly, make each member an object of suspicion, bring humiliation and dishonor to the members of his family, and then refuse in any manner to substantiate the charge, and put every obstacle in the way of the committee in its efforts to make a thorough investigation. Such conduct upon the part of a newspaper or of any person, should be condemned by every decent and fair man."

Property of the Senate.

When the committee made its report it was received by the Senate and filed. There was no request made to publish the testimony by any member of the Senate, Democrat or Republican. The committee turned over the transcript of the testimony to me and I have it now in my possession. I would gladly permit this testimony or any portion of it to be published, except for the fact that as the Senate did not order its publication, and the committee placed the transcript in my possession to hold, I do not feel I am authorized to publish any part of this testimony except by order of the Senate.

(Concluded on 2d Page, 8th Column.)

## CONFEDERATES ALL FOR HAGER

Veterans of Marshall County Disprove Willson's Claim.

Form Escort For Democratic Nominee At Benton.

Candidate Has Bad Cold, But Will Fill Dates.

HARD CAMPAIGNING WEARING.

Benton, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—"We just want to show this man Willson that he is on the wrong track and that he is counting his chickens too soon when he says that we are going to vote for him for Governor or for anything else," said an old man who was pinned to his vest a cross made of bronze, which was given to him by the Daughters of the Confederacy. He is no longer young, but he is still a fighter, and the same motives which prompted him to join the Southern army now prompt him to stand with the Democratic party. The man who was speaking was Judge J. P. Bryan, who wore the gray in the Civil War.

His remark was prompted by a question from the Courier-Journal correspondent as to the meaning of the little knot of men who gathered in the County Clerk's office in the courthouse here this afternoon. Fifteen men were standing around the fire and the correspondent asked who they were.

Not One For Willson.

He was told that they were Confederate veterans, and then Judge Bryan explained further: "Willson says that 80 per cent. of the Confederates are going to vote for him, and he has made the Confederates an issue in this campaign. We gathered here to-day as a sort of escort for Judge Hager, just to show Willson that he has things mixed and that we are not going to vote for him or any other Republican. There are only a few of us left, but we are going to stand by the Democratic party and Judge Hager."

"Is there one old Confederate in this county who will vote for Willson?" asked the correspondent.

"Have you seen any?" was the answer. "I have looked hard to find one since Willson said that about the old soldiers and I have not been able to get trace of any. There are none in this county who will vote for him."

The little band of Confederates, almost all of those who are now left in Marshall county, marched with Judge Hager, the Democratic candidate for Governor, from the hotel to the courthouse this afternoon and escorted him to the room in which the candidate spoke. Special seats are reserved for the veterans, and as they came into the building they were cheered by the crowd which had gathered on the outside. Judge Hager was deeply appreciative of the honors accorded him by the old soldiers, and expressed his feelings in the beginning of his speech.

Hager Has Bad Cold.

Judge Hager was the guest of the town here to-day and met nearly half the citizens. He arrived early this morning from Paducah and went to the courthouse, where he received for two hours, meeting many farmers. On account of a severe cold which he has contracted he had to go to his room and rest a while before dinner. The cold has grown worse, but Judge Hager hopes to be able to check it so that he will be well in a day or two, and he will not cancel any of his appointments. It was reported here to-day that he would go on the Bryan special and therefore would not be able to come here to-day, and this kept many away from town, the report having been given wide circulation. In spite of this, however, the courthouse was filled, about 500 men and women hearing the speech.

"Of course Taylor and Finley will come back to Kentucky if Willson is elected," said Judge Hager during the course of his speech. "Willson says that they will come on a requisition from him. The kind of requisition that he will issue and which will bring them back will be like this: It will be large and will have a big red seal of Kentucky on it, and it will read this way: 'A full and free pardon is hereby issued and granted to W. S. Taylor and Charles Finley for any connection with the murder of William Goebel.'"

Judge Hager declared that this pardon would be issued by Willson should he by any chance become Governor of Kentucky, and that under no circumstances would the pair return to their native State. Judge Hager, in referring to the Republican handbook, said that no other book of as many pages ever contained so many misrepresentations and falsehoods as were shut up in the covers of that pamphlet. He showed it to the crowd with the picture of Willson on the back and offered this picture as a surety of his genuineness. Judge Hager's speech was frequently applauded and he was given

the most marked attention during the two hours he talked.

A Whirlwind Finish.

This county is to have many political speakings between now and the election, many speakers on the Democratic side being booked for talks. Mr. Ferguson is here now making speeches in the county every night and several others are to come in during the next few days. On Monday H. V. McChesney, Secretary of State, will have a joint debate with J. C. Speight, and both sides are looking forward to that with pleasure. The Democrats are chuckling over it, especially as they are confident that the representative of the Republican side of the house will get the hot end of the argument.

A. R. DUNLAP.

CORDIALLY RECEIVED.

Todd County Voters Turn Out To Hear Gov. Beckham.

Elkton, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Todd county enjoyed the greatest rally of the present campaign to-day when Gov. J. C. W. Beckham addressed a magnificent audience in this city on the issues of the campaign. The Governor was met at Guthrie by a reception committee, and upon his arrival here was greeted by a cheering crowd of several hundred voters who, headed by bands of music, paraded the principal streets of the city. At least 500

(Concluded on 2d Page, 8th Column.)

## DEPOSED PRESIDENT "CALLS OFF" STRIKE

"AT AN END DATING FROM WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30."

SMALL SAYS IT WAS A CLEAN-FOUGHT BATTLE.

WILL AWAIT VINDICATION.

New York, Oct. 29.—S. J. Small, recently deposed as president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, who arrived in New York from the West to-day and was refused permission to address the local branch of the union at a meeting in the afternoon, to-night sent out a statement to the public "calling off" the telegraphers' strike. After reviewing his efforts to bring about a settlement of the trouble advantageous to the strikers, and the action of the union in declaring his office vacant and electing a successor, Small says:

"I feel it my duty as the recognized leader and legally elected president of the telegraphers' union to issue this statement, declaring a chaotic condition to exist within our official ranks, and further declaring the telegraphers' strike, unquestionably the greatest and cleanest fought battle of recent years, at an end dating from Wednesday, October 29, 1907, and at the following terms to wit:

"All strikers will be reinstated without discrimination, except those against whom serious charges can be substantiated, the accused to have the privilege of making defense in writing through me, when their cases will receive prompt and careful consideration. "The 10 per cent. increase granted March 1, 1907, will be strictly adhered to. "Other matters mentioned in the bill of grievances to be taken up and considered upon my return to New York within ten days, provided the strikers accept and act upon these instructions."

Small declares he is willing to "await vindication at the next regular convention, to be held in Milwaukee next June."

"All strikers will be reinstated without discrimination, except those against whom serious charges can be substantiated, the accused to have the privilege of making defense in writing through me, when their cases will receive prompt and careful consideration."

"The 10 per cent. increase granted March 1, 1907, will be strictly adhered to. "Other matters mentioned in the bill of grievances to be taken up and considered upon my return to New York within ten days, provided the strikers accept and act upon these instructions."

## "TAFT TRIED AND FOUND WANTING"

VERDICT AGAINST BOOM SAID TO BE IMMINENT.

MEANS SECOND START FOR FAIRBANKS' CANDIDACY.

AND THRER ARE OTHERS.

Washington, Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The Washington Herald will to-morrow print the following: "Tried and found wanting." Such a verdict against Taft presidential boom seems imminent. Its best friends are disappointed in it. It has gathered no momentum. Now it is beginning to show signs of collapse—complete collapse—with prospect of early consignment to the political scrap pile, unless something be done specially to put new life into it.

"Other booms are profiting at its expense. One in particular, the Uncle Joe Cannon boom, is showing decided symptoms of life and strength, while the Corley boom, a cautious, shrinking creation, is disclosing a proportion denied it until recent troublous days. The Knox boom, be it also known, is once more virile enough to catch its breath, while even the Fairbanks boom is perking up a bit, preparatory for a second start, and all on account of the unpromising condition of the Taft boom."

The Stumbling Block For Taft.

"The failure of William Howard Taft to loom up prominently and fearfully as a candidate for President is ascribed by politicians to three weighty causes, viz: First, resentment of Roosevelt's effort to name his successor. Second—The factional feud in Ohio which might endanger the electoral vote of the State. Third—The opposition of organized labor which his nomination would encounter."

Runs Practically Over.

Runs upon the banks are practically over. Persons who present large checks and ask for their payment in currency are invited to consult the bank officials. In cases where their need for currency is evidently legitimate they usually receive it; in cases where it is sought for hoarding they are usually convinced that money is better off in the bank or that they should accept certified checks for deposit elsewhere.

## CROP EXPORTS HELP THINGS

Big Shipments Will Give American Credit Abroad.

Gold Engagements Now Close To the \$20,000,000 Mark.

Comparative Calm Reigning In Wall Street.

OUTSIDE REPORTS FAVORABLE

New York, Oct. 29.—The enormous influence which American products are exerting in building up a credit balance abroad has been the most signal development of the financial situation to-day. Reports from all quarters show that the great American staples—wheat, cotton, copper, tobacco, oil, meats—are on their way to Europe, this being the season of the year when American products are marketed abroad. The immediate effect of these shipments is to give the United States credit abroad which can be speedily converted into cash.

These natural resources of the country promise to exert even greater influence than the sale of American securities abroad. The latter have to some extent suffered discredit under recent pressure, but the intrinsic value of American staples used abroad and their colossal aggregate at this period of the year is beyond the reach of financial distrust.

The foreign sales of millions of American copper yesterday were supplemented to-day by reports of similar heavy export. To-day's shipments alone give a foreign credit of \$14,000,000.

Big Tobacco Orders.

The shipments of tobacco to Europe this year promise to break all records. Officials of the American Tobacco Company estimate to-day that with the orders on







RECIPE  
Faust Macaroni  
Cakes

Take half a pound of FAUST Brand Macaroni, half a pound of sugar, the same quantity of butter, flavor with vanilla and add the well beat up whites of eight eggs. These have to be boiled in three quarts of milk. Place paper well greased with butter around the form of the cake and put in oven for about an hour. The butter and eggs must not be added till the paste has boiled to a proper consistency.

Our free book of recipes may be sent from your printer or by writing direct to us.

Three and Twenty  
Recipes

The same old way of cooking will spoil an appetite for any food. Macaroni is a most meritorious food—but is little understood. Few cooks realize its possibilities. They may know two or three ways to prepare it, but how many of them know twenty-three delicious recipes? The manufacturers of

FAUST  
BRAND  
MACARONI

want more people to know how good FAUST Macaroni really is. They have prepared a little book containing 23 splendid recipes which they will send to any one on request. It tells all about FAUST Macaroni and gives an interesting history of the food.

FAUST Macaroni is sold by nearly all grocers in dainty packages at 5 and 10 cents.

MAULL BROTHERS St. Louis, Mo.

## RAISE BAN

State Board of Health With-  
draws Quarantine.TEXAS FEVER ABOUT CON-  
QUERED IN KENTUCKY.JOSEPH MARTIN KILLED BY HIS  
STEPSON.

## ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN DRUNK

Bowling Green, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The State Board of Health has issued the following proclamation amending a similar order made August, 1906:

Whereas, the State Board of Health of Kentucky on the first day of August, 1906, issued in accordance with law, quarantining certain sections of Wayne, Clinton, Cumberland, Pulaski and Russell counties on account of the existence of Texas fever, and the State Board of Health of Kentucky, on the first day of August, 1907, amended such proclamation extending the territories defined therein, and,

Whereas, owing to the splendid work of the officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, under the direction of Inspector W. P. Ellenberger, and the county boards of health and fiscal officials of the infected counties, large portions of the district then included in quarantine have been freed from the infectious disease among cattle known as Texas fever,

Now, therefore, be it known, that the State Board of Health of Kentucky, by the authority vested in it by law, amends, and the proclamation of August 1, 1906, and the amendments thereto, hereby amended so as to release all the territory therein mentioned except that part included in the following quarantine line, and the particular farms herein mentioned, and it is hereby directed that such quarantine shall remain in full force and effect within this line in accordance with its exact language until such time as the county board of health and an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry shall certify that any portion of it is freed from the tick that produces Texas fever.

Beginning at a point near the William Dobb's farm, where the road leading to Lower Powers, Kentucky, leaves the Clinton county line, and following said road in an easterly course past the Keasay farm and home; thence along the road leading in an easterly direction to a point near T. M. Powers' farm at Slickford, Kentucky, where the High Hollow road leaves Otter Creek; thence following the line in a southerly direction to the Clinton county line; thence following the Clinton county line in a northerly course to the beginning and the following farms:

Robert and Nathan Morgan, one mile west of Slickford, Ky.  
John Edwards, one and one-fourth miles north of Slickford, Ky.  
S. Dismah, one mile east of Slickford, Ky.  
E. Kennedy, one mile north of Powersburg, Ky.

The Kennedy farm (occupied by Marsh Taylor) near Hixdale, Ky.  
James Guffy, one mile north of Hixdale, Ky.  
S. Dismah, two miles south of Slickford, Ky.

By order of the State Board of Health of Kentucky at Bowling Green, Kentucky, this October 29, 1907.

J. M. MATTHEWS,  
President.  
J. N. MCCORMACK,  
Secretary.

## CUMBERLAND SYNOD.

Opening Session Held At Bowling Green.

Bowling Green, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Over 100 delegates to the State Synod of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church have already arrived, and there will be a hundred more in by tomorrow morning. The prospects are for an unusually large attendance. The delegates are being met at the homes of the residents of this city. The Synodical Board of Church Extension was in session this afternoon, but the Synod proper held its opening session to-night at 7:30 o'clock at the First Presbyterian church. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. T. Barbee, of Owensboro. To-morrow will be an interesting day, with addresses of welcome. In the evening the address by Col. Bennett H. Young, of Louisville, will be made at the State-street Methodist church.

Among the delegates already here is the venerable Dr. J. M. Gill, of Elkton, who is one of the pioneer preachers of his denomination. He is eighty years of age, and has been preaching for sixty-one years, and is still active.

## INJURIES CAUSE DEATH.

Mike Galvin, Railroad Engineer, Dies At Paducah.

Paducah, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Engineer Mike Galvin, who was injured in a wreck at Alto on the Nashville Chattanooga and St. Louis railway Saturday, October 19, died this afternoon at 12:30 o'clock at Riverside hospital. The family had hope of his recovery until last night, when he began to sink. Galvin was in charge of a special engine, running from Paducah to Lexington, Tenn. Near Alto it collided with a local freight. All the engine men were hurt. Galvin in jumping sustained a dislocated shoulder and internal injuries besides serious abrasions. Just forty-nine days previously he was in a similar accident near the same place. He was about thirty-two years old and leaves a widow and one brother, Dan Galvin, of this city. Ot-

## KILLED BY STEPSON.

Joseph N. Martin Alleged To Have  
Threatened Boy's Life.

Clay City, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Joseph N. Martin, aged about forty-five years, was shot by his stepson, Thomas Richardson, aged eighteen years, at their home in the western part of this city. It is said that Martin came into the house, and began to abuse Richardson, and that Richardson made his escape by running up stairs, where he found a shotgun, and fired at him, and at that moment fired the shotgun, the load entering Martin's left shoulder and ranging downward into his body. Martin died yesterday.

Richardson surrendered to the Chief of Police, and by him was turned over to the county authorities at Stanton, Ky. His plea is self-defense. The examining trial will be held Wednesday before County Judge Derickson.

## INSTITUTE A SUCCESS.

Farmers Make Permanent Organiza-  
tion At Slaughterville.

Slaughterville, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The Slaughterville Farmers' Institute and Stock Show, held under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, closed yesterday. The institute was pronounced the best held this year in Western Kentucky. The corps of instructors was composed of Charles McIntyre and S. E. Strode, of Ohio, and Professors Scherffels and Goodie, of the Kentucky Experiment Station at Lexington. A Farmers' Club was organized with the following officers: Bill M. Brooks, president; W. M. Henry, vice president; E. T. Watson, secretary.

## PUSHED AGAINST BUZZSAW.

Holden Lewis Fatally Injured At  
Mayfield.

Mayfield, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Holden Lewis, while working at a buzzsaw at the Mayfield Lumber Company plant this morning, was pushed full against the saw by a wagon backing up against him from behind. A part of his skull was saved off and one shoulder and a part of his right side were badly torn. He will die. He was a man of family and had been with the company for eleven years.

## WOMAN KILLS JOHN SETTLES.

Mrs. Fultz Says He Attempted To  
Hit Her.

Middleboro, Ky., Oct. 29.—Mrs. John Fultz, a young white woman living at the Reliance Mining Camp, near here, shot and instantly killed John Settles, a colored man, who threatened to assault her. The young woman had been strangled with Settles for mistreating a child, when she was threatened.

## RAILROAD MEN KILLED.

Fulton, Ky., Oct. 29.—Mitchell Polk, aged thirty years, was killed by a freight train between this city and Mayfield by being crushed by a moving freight train. He was an employee of the road and was coupling cars when he was caught between the bumpers.

R. L. Vantres, aged twenty-nine years, an engineer of the Central railroad, while leaning from his cab window, was struck by a chain from a water tank just south of this city, and his injuries may result in death.

## APPOINTMENTS OF PASTORS.

Cloppertown, Ky., Oct. 29.—The Annual Conference of the United Brethren of the Louisville district of Kentucky, has adjourned.

Appointments were made as follows:

Stanton, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—John Holliday's sudden death.

Paris, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—John Holliday, aged eighty-four years, senior partner of the Holliday Carriage Company, of this city, dropped dead at his residence shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Holliday was a native of Freeport, O., where his younger brother, T. O. Holliday, the last of a family of eleven children, now resides.

## BIG PRICE FOR FARM.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Oct. 29.—Mrs. R. G. Stoner has sold to J. M. Bigstaff, of this city, her farm of 310 acres, lying on the Owensville pike, near Bowling Green, this county, for about \$25,000, or over \$125 per acre.

## CALVIN SMITH DEAD.

Marionville, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Calvin Smith, a prominent citizen of Burlington, this county, died in the seventy-sixth year of his age after an illness of several months. He had been a member of the Methodist church for many years. He is survived by his wife, but had no children.

## MAKES GIFTS TO CHURCHES.

Cloppertown, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Ben Johnson, Congressman from the Fourth district, has given two Baptist churches handsome donations since his recent visit to Cloppertown. He gave the Baptist church of this city \$50 and the Baptist Young People's Union of Irvington \$30.

## DEATH OF MR. FREEMAN.

Fulton, Ky., Oct. 29.—Mrs. W. A. Freeman, wife of the Rev. W. A. Freeman, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Fulton, died after an operation for gastritis. Services were held at the Methodist church Sunday, and the body was removed to Memphis for burial.

## CANNOT GAMBLE FOR CIGARS.

Paducah, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Cigar dealers who have been running games were given notice yesterday to stop the games. The order was caused by the large number of boys who were being taken to jail for gambling by playing the games for cigars.

## MILLS TO BE REOPENED.

Stittion, Ky., Oct. 29.—Preparations are now being made to reopen the Schneider Cotton Mills, a few miles from this place. New machinery is being installed, and the resumption of work with a large force is expected at an early day.

## DEATH OF THE HON.

WILLIAM P. CALLON.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The Hon. William P. Callon, of Natchez, Miss., formerly of Jacksonville, Ill., died at St. John's Hospital in this city of erysipelas, to-day aged seventy-one years. He was a native of Laurel, Ind., and came to Morgan county, Illinois, in 1854.

Dennis C. Callon, was a merchant of Mason county, Ky. During the Civil War he was Second Lieutenant and adjutant of the Fourth Illinois Infantry.

He was forty-five years old and is survived by his mother, Mrs. Ellen Caveney. The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning at the Sacred Heart church, of which Caveney was a member.

THROWN HEADLONG FROM  
BICYCLE TO PAVEMENT.

Curtis Wessel, Thirteen-year-old  
High School Boy, Sustained Serious  
Injuries Yesterday.

Riding his bicycle to High School yesterday morning, Curtis Wessel, the thirteen-year-old son of Mrs. Anna Wessel, of 825 Sixth street, was thrown headlong when his wheel sank into a hole in the pavement at the corner of Fifth and Third streets. He was unconscious for two hours. His face was badly scarred and it was feared that he had sustained a fracture of the skull. The accident occurred near Fifth street and Broadway, and young Wessel was carried into the drug store of W. B. Beazley.

Dr. W. O. Bradley was summoned and worked until the young man, for two hours before he could be restored to consciousness. It was then that Mrs. Anna Wessel, who had been notified of the accident by telephone, arrived after her husband, who was taken to her son to his home. Last night young Wessel was much improved. He is a sophomore at the High School.

## WHAT THE THUMBS SHOW.

(Montreal Standard.)

The thumb is a guide to a knowledge of the mental condition of the owner. He who is in full possession of all his faculties makes good use of his thumb, but wherever there is a tendency to feebleness, the thumb is weak and inactive.

A physician in charge of a lunatic asylum states positively that if you see a person whose thumb remains inactive, standing at right angles and taking no part in the act of writing, salutation or any other manual exertion, you may be sure that he has a diseased mind.

It may be said that the thumb appears sane in every respect, but undoubtedly a trace of madness is lurking within his brain.

## MANY SPEAKERS

Kentucky Child Labor As-  
sociation Plans Meeting.ENTHUSIASTIC SESSION HELD  
AT TEMPLE ADATH ISRAEL.SENATOR BEVERIDGE MAY TALK  
AT ANNUAL GATHERING.

## WORK OF CONSUMERS' LEAGUE

The reading of a report of the work being done by the co-operating auxiliary of the Kentucky Child Labor Association, the changing of the date for the coming annual meeting of the association, which falls on Christmas day of this year, and the arrangements for securing Senator Beveridge and other speakers for that meeting, occupied most of the time of those who assembled yesterday afternoon in the Sunday-school room of the Temple Adath Israel. The meeting was enthusiastic and many of the members of the association were present.

The organization now has seventy-two members and is in good financial condition. Thomas D. Osborne, president of the association, presided, and reported that copies of the Child Labor Law had been mailed to each of the County Judges in the 119 counties of Kentucky. The president of each county medical association of this county, and the representatives of the State of New York, seated themselves in the front of the room, and the work of the association was discussed.

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Louisville, Ky., 1843.

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TEN PAGES

WEDNESDAY.....OCT. 30, 1907

"Business."

Tuesday Evening, Oct. 29.—The New York stock market was inclined to weakness, influenced measurably by foreign selling. The close was materially lower. Money on call continued strong and possibly in a little better supply. Rates touched 75 per cent. The ruling rate was 50. Sterling exchange was firmer. There was severe pressure on the Chicago grain market. The December wheat option sold at 44c, and closed 14c, net lower. Corn was up 14c to 14c, and oats closed 24c, lower.

The cotton market opened at a decline of 7 to 20 points, moved within narrow limits, and closed a few points higher than the opening.

The Chicago cattle market was weak to 10c lower; the hog market strong for heat, but weak for others, and the sheep weak at 20c, to 30c, lower than Saturday.

A Historical Parallel.

A writer in the New York Evening Post, treating of the Wall street flurry, notes the great difference of the conditions now and at the outbreak of the panic of 1893. The crisis of that year was based upon the threatened repudiation of gold payments, affecting the standard of values, and was accompanied by heavy shrinkage in profits and widespread doubts as to the country's future. Those elements in the situation are now absent.

The writer finds a closer parallel in the financial disturbance of 1884. Stocks had been falling since the close of 1883, and the markets for many had been very unfavorable. There was a lack of confidence in certain high financiers and railway magnates. On May 6 occurred the failure of the firm of Grant & Ward, made up of Gen. Grant and his sons and a young adventurer in whom they had confided. Their \$20,000,000 liabilities were found to be backed by no considerable assets, and the Marine Bank closed its doors on the same day, on account of its president's entanglement with Ward.

Other irregularities were discovered the next week. A run on other banks began, and at one hour on May 14 the sum of 4 per cent. was paid for the use of a sum of money for twenty-four hours, equal to an annual rate of 1440 per cent. Interior banks took fright, and began withdrawing their deposits. The cash holdings of New York banks were cut down from \$58,900,000 on May 10 to \$67,500,000 on May 21.

In this emergency the New York clearing-house banks pooled their resources, the clearing-house issued \$25,000,000 in loan certificates, and the banks agreed to accept them in the payment of daily balances. Europe became a heavy buyer of our securities at bargain prices, and within a week gold was on its way to America. Europe took over a great quantity of the loans of the New York banks, and by July it had risen to \$136,000,000. A quiet summer followed, but in 1885 there were abundant bank reserves and call money rates were as low as one-half of 1 per cent.

The resemblances between 1884 and 1907 are striking and afford grounds for hope that the crisis has passed, and that, after a period of waiting, activity in the markets will be resumed.

Roads in France.

Consul General R. P. Skinner, at Marseilles, makes a report upon roads in France which contains some interesting facts. He says it is recognized that the best system of roads in the world is found in France, and it stands as a monument to the administrative greatness of Napoleon.

The roads in France, says Mr. Skinner, are not good because of any superiority of raw materials, or any special patent for road building, but because they are under the constant intelligent supervision of an army of trained men who discover within the organization opportunities for advancement and professional distinction which no mere county administration can offer. The basis of the French highway administrative system is the School of Bridges and Roads, which is a State institution. It is intended to form the engineers who afterward take positions in the highway administrative system. This system is organized with nine classes of engineers, conductors and firemen,

who conduct the building of local roads.

There are in France 23,656 miles of national routes, which cost \$308,675,000 to build. There are also 316,398 miles of local highway, built at a total cost of \$308,800,000, of which the State furnished \$81,000,000, and the interested localities \$227,740,000.

A national route in France must first be declared necessary by a special law, after which estimates are prepared, and the work let by contract. There are now comparatively few new national routes, as the system is already old.

Mr. Skinner gives some details of the method of construction, which are marked by great care and intelligently directed. It is upon this direction that the excellence of the highways chiefly depends.

Assassination Again.

The killing of Gen. Maximoffsky, Director of the Department of Prisons at St. Petersburg, was done by a woman, who was thus carrying out the judgment of the Terrorists. These men have no official status, and no right under the law to try or condemn anybody, but for all that their decrees are usually carried out sooner or later. They are not, therefore, to be despised.

It has often been shown how ineffectual are these assassinations to accomplish any useful purpose, even from the standpoint of the Terrorists themselves. The assassins are usually arrested, and speedily executed. Others concerned in the plot are often also punished. The man assassinated is succeeded by another, who carries out the policy of his predecessor, sometimes even more severely. Thus the situation is not improved, it is rather made worse.

There is, therefore, no logic in this policy of assassination. The argument is all against it. At the same time we must remember that the men and women engaged in these murders have been driven to such a point that they are no longer capable of logical reasoning. The system of despotism under which they labor deprives them of the power of reasoning logically. Life is made so bitter for them that it has little value. They resolve to strike at a prominent oppressor, and select someone to carry out the decree. The instrument may be reluctant, but he or she knows that to refuse means death, and obedience can be no worse. It is death to refuse, but it is also death to comply. The ineffectual leads the appointed executor to carry out the decision of the irregular tribunal.

The plot in this case was more far-reaching than to compass the death of Gen. Maximoffsky. The girl who killed him had thirteen pounds of a high explosive concealed on her person, and doubtless was only prevented from exploding it by the circumstance that her hands were promptly tied. The explosive was sufficient to have blown the police station to atoms and if it had been done the innocent would probably have perished in great numbers, along with those who were deemed guilty by the Terrorists.

The want of logic in these assassinations will not prevent their recurrence so long as conditions are so bad as to make life a matter of indifference to the perpetrators. Those who are responsible for the conditions ought to realize this; they probably do realize it; but they are in the fetters of a system which they feel bound to carry out, and they take the risk, frightful as it is. Such deeds, useless and even hurtful as they are, seem inseparable from the system of autocracy which is adhered to in defiance of the wishes of the people. The numbers of the Terrorists are reduced by frequent executions, but others probably join them to a degree which keeps up the membership. Under other conditions this element might still persist in its policy, but it would not be recruited continually, and might speedily be eliminated. While the situation remains as bad as it is the work of assassination will probably go on.

A New Road To Beauty.

There's a way to be beautiful without surgical operations, dumb-bell exercises, rolling down hills, dieting or paint or charcoal. It is not necessary whatsoever to resort to these various disfigurements to obtain grace and loveliness. A Chicago beauty doctor, having found a simpler route, proclaims the glad tidings to all womankind. Follow her and no one need be ugly. If, after this, anybody is ugly it is her own fault. She is either too lazy or indifferent to change her curves.

The Chicago method is not violent at all. It is not dependent upon physical means. It is as gentle as the sweet dew of heaven and works through a process wholly psychic. In short, the way to obtain beauty is to think beauty. Never allow a malicious, envious, jealous or ugly thought to get into your head. Fasten your mind upon things celestial, lofty, serene and ennobling. All true beauty of face and form come from within, says the Chicago wizard. "In thyself lies triumph or defeat," says she. Again: "Gracious lives make graceful women." Once more: "You cannot think in angles and move in curves." And once more yet again: "Dissonant or uncharitable thoughts will in time distort the most regular features." Thus may tubby women reduce themselves into sylphs. Attenuated females may develop themselves into Naiads. Coarse-featured ones may transform their countenances into lily-like, peach-like miracles. They may do it with thoughts.

The beauty scientist must carry her secret marriage of John and Mary. The beauty scientist must carry her secret marriage to a more elaborate and complete state. As yet it is too general. It is apt to be inferred from the statement of her principles so far made public that the same thoughts can work in opposite directions—that the

thoughts which take off weight in some cases will add avoirdupois in others. This may be true. We doubt it. At the same time, we hasten to say it is not meant here to trifle with or to doubt the efficacy of the Chicago system. It is intended to venture a possible opportunity for improvement. Theoretically it seems desirable that the Chicago scientist codify beauty-making thoughts. It would save risk and serve as a faithful guide to the thinker. For instance, it would be most unfortunate for a too-corpulent maiden, in her effort to cause a diminution in figure, to think thoughts having a decidedly contrary effect upon her. It would be lamentable for a too-thin woman to fill her mind with ideas which tend to make one thin. Such contingencies would be like taking carbolio acid for an ailment that demands soothing syrup. With a proper code the beauty seeker could ascertain just which thoughts were the best for her particular case, much in the fashion with which she consults a telephone directory to get a desired number. She would not be exposed to the terrible danger of using the wrong set.

The Chicago system of beautification, while primarily devised for the face and figure, would necessarily produce secondary results. It would, of course, influence conversation. It would perforce deter gossip, and so enure parties and sewing circles would become different institutions. Instead of the conversation at the meetings turning upon the habits and characters of friends and the exasperation of the servant problem, it would be based upon the seraphic aspect of Raphael's Madonnas, the transporting grandeur of divine music, the glories of Paradise and the overwhelming sweetness of the angels with their harps. The nature of the beauty seekers would undergo a similar change. Spiteful dispositions, high tempers, malicious tongues and selfishness would be expelled. Ambitious maids would be expected to become angels in the hope of becoming angels in shape and mien.

The Chicago plan, therefore, may be said to possess unlimited possibilities for good.

Will the Physicians Starve?

Dr. Ewart, senior physician at St. George's Hospital Medical School, says that there are so few patients, and so many physicians, in England, that the future of the profession, from the standpoint of the man who must earn his bread, is endangered. English physicians now earn, upon the average, only \$1,000 or \$1,200 a year, according to Dr. Ewart, and increased knowledge upon the part of the laity, with the salutary effect of the decreased use of alcohol tends toward a higher health average. From this time forward there will be, in the opinion of this scientist, more intelligent efforts to cultivate health and, as a result, fewer cases of illness and calls upon physicians.

No matter how dark the prospect may be for the doctors it is decidedly cheering to the rest of us. So much is published nowadays about the ubiquity of the microbe, and our utter inability to dodge him in his various aspects and ramifications, that we have been well nigh led to believe that these are indeed perilous times, and that we need not only the constant attention of the physician, but also constant preparation for death despite his attendance. Our American physicians fill the columns of the daily press and the magazines with hair-raising tales of how we are literally eaten, within and without, with millions of deadly germs anyone of which may at any time find a flaw in our gossamer-like armor and creep into our system there to multiply and replenish the cemetery.

We are warned that the water we drink is an aquarium in which swim countless minute monsters capable of dealing us a death blow from some safe retreat within our diaphragm, that the milk we buy is liquid tuberculosis, that the air we inhale is fanned by the wings of myriad microscopic bacilli whose mission in life is to put out the human spark with as much attendant discomfort as may be possible. If we sleep in doors we court contagion from our dead ancestors or the boarders who formerly occupied the room, and if we sleep out of doors we invite malaria into the inner sanctuary of our being. If we so far forget our health as to steal a kiss from a reluctant maiden we contract eleven deadly infections in the twinkling of an eye.

It is not probable that careful health culture will become so general that the ranks of the medical profession will be decimated by starvation, but the wider spread of knowledge of ordinary rules for the preservation of health, due chiefly to the wide dissemination of "literature" upon the subject, will tend to increase our chances of health and longevity. In the future sanitation will be the most important agent for prolonging our "little hour or two." We have no more germs than infested the anatomy of our forefathers, and we know a great deal more about how to fortify ourselves against their attack.

For Lieutenant Governor.

Senator William H. Cox, Republican, has announced his candidacy for the office of Lieutenant Governor. He is a native of Kentucky, and has been in the Senate since 1902. He is a member of the Kentucky Bar, and has been a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives. He is a native of Kentucky, and has been in the Senate since 1902. He is a member of the Kentucky Bar, and has been a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives.

The General Assembly.

In the contests for the House and Senate we urge all temperance voters to vote for the candidates who are known to be friendly to the cause of good temperance legislation. We urge all voters to imperil all our chances for gaining anything at Frankfort next winter. In some districts the State candidates are in the field who are known to be against us. Smile and vote in every case against the enemy. We urge all voters to imperil all our chances for gaining anything at Frankfort next winter. In some districts the State candidates are in the field who are known to be against us. Smile and vote in every case against the enemy.

INDEMNITY FOR DAIRYMEN FOR CONDEMNED CATTLE.

Dr. M. K. Allen, Health Officer, said yesterday afternoon that he favors an enactment by the Legislature whereby owners of cattle with tuberculosis shall be compelled to have these cattle killed and buried. He said that the State has an indemnity amounting to about one-half the value of the cattle. He said that the owners of such cattle cannot be compelled to have them killed and buried. He said that the State has an indemnity amounting to about one-half the value of the cattle. He said that the owners of such cattle cannot be compelled to have them killed and buried.

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"I heartily endorse the action of the last Democratic Convention in passing the county unit law, and will favor such development of said law as will fully enforce its spirit and intent. I am a member of the Commonwealth Union, and being a Democrat, I believe in the last resort to the use of force in dealing with the general welfare; but on the strict enforcement of the laws I stand foursquare. I believe in the enforcement of the laws of the Commonwealth, and in the event, I become Governor, my oath will be to faithfully execute the laws of the Commonwealth, and I shall prove true to my oath and duty to take care that the laws of the Commonwealth are enforced. Very respectfully, S. W. HAGER."

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"Especially large engagements of gold were made abroad" is a bit of financial news and not Newport society gossip, as might be expected.

Two Jeffersonville Weddings.

Announcement was authorized yesterday of the secret marriage of John Walsh and Miss Laura Case, both of Louisville, which was solemnized in Jeffersonville on September 12, by Magistrate James S. Kewlin.

By holding cotton for fifteen cents the South may be able to buy a little Beef Trust beef from time to time after the cotton is released.

daughter, Mrs. John MacMillan, in Denver. Mrs. MacMillan returned her mother, but will leave in a few days for Portland, Ore., where she will join Mr. MacMillan.

Mrs. Alfred Davis, Mrs. Rudy Ruter and Miss Minnie Oswald will leave this morning for Seattle and will also go to Portland, Ore., where they will join Mr. George King, of 314 East Thirty-third street.

Mr. and Mrs. William















# Magnificent Opportunity Offered by Louisville Merchants to Do Your Shopping Here.

## Railroad Fares Refunded Continuously From October 1 to December 15

### Members of the Association.

THE ARNOLD CO., Cloaks, Suits and Furs, 354 Fourth Street.  
THE ART CO., Art Goods, 519 Fourth Avenue.  
BACON & SONS, Department Store, 332 W. Market Street.  
D. H. BALDWIN & CO., Planos, Organs, Piano Players, 523-531 Fourth St.  
R. BAUME, Jeweler, 308 W. Market.  
AUG. R. BAUMER, Florist, Masonic Temple Building, 425-431 W. Market.  
BESTEN & LANGEN, Ladies' Outer Garments, Furs, 338-340 Fourth St.  
THE BIG STORE, Clothing, Hats, Gents' Furnishings, 425-431 W. Market.  
BOSTON SHOE CO., Footwear, 553 Fourth St. and 534 Fourth St.  
BYCK SHOE CO., Foot Covers to all Markets, 438 Fourth St.  
CRUTCHER & STARKS, Clothing, Men's Furnishings, Shoes, Fourth and Jefferson Sts.  
J. DOLFINER & CO., China and House Furnishings, 364 Fourth St.  
T. B. DUNN & SONS, Wall Paper, 517 to 521 Third St.  
ECLIPSE COAL CO., Coal, Lincoln Building.  
GEORGE G. FETTER CO., Office Supt. pipes, Printers, Binders, 424 W. Main St.  
GEHR & SONS, Stoves, Ranges, etc., 417 W. Market St.  
JAMES GREENE, Furniture and Carpets, 425 E. Market St.  
GREENSTEIN'S, Dry Goods and Ladies' Ready-to-wear Garments, Market St., bet. Second and Third.  
H. GU'NMAN & CO., Cloaks, Suits, etc., 521 Fourth St.  
J. S. HILTON, Umbrellas, Gloves, etc., 515 Fourth St.  
HARTMAN FURNITURE CO., Furniture and Carpets, 436 W. Market St.  
HAYS CLOAK AND SUIT CO., Ladies' Outer Garments, Fourth and Jefferson.  
HUBBARD BROS., Carpets and Rugs, 523-528 W. Market St.  
HUSCH BROS., Cloaks, Suits, etc., 324 Fourth St.  
JONES & MILLER CO., Hardware, 316 W. Market St.  
KAUFMAN-STRASS CO., Department Store, 543-549 Fourth St.

The successful rebate buying excursions given by the Retail Merchants' Association the past four seasons have encouraged them to extend the rebate period to include the entire season.

The idea is to give out-of-town trade the same buying facilities as is enjoyed by the Louisville public and to encourage habitual shopping in Louisville.

No city in the country has shown greater strides than has been shown by Louisville merchants. Its progressive, up-to-date retail establishments are not to be excelled. The variety and quality of their stocks are equal to the great stores of New York and Chicago, while the prices are invariably lower.

The advantages of shopping in Louisville are that you gain all that is possible in the largest markets, with the added security of a conscientious regard for the satisfaction of their patrons.

### PLAN OF REBATING.

A purchase of \$30.00 from any one of or any number of the members of the Association is required to obtain the rebate. Should your purchases amount to more than \$30.00, an additional 1 per cent. will be refunded on all amounts in excess of \$30.00. Tickets rebated on a basis of one and one-third fare for round trip, if regular rates or one and one-third rates prevail. Should the rates be lower than one and one-third fare, the Association will refund on whatever the lower rate may be.

Limit of distance under which fares are rebated is 100 miles. Parties living beyond 100 miles pay the difference.

Customers must show Railroad or Boat ticket (or Conductors' or Agents' receipt for fare paid), before Rebate Book is issued. Ask for Rebate Book in first store you

enter belonging to the Association. Show your ticket or receipt and have the amount of your purchase entered in INK and the firm's name stamped under their printed name. Continue using this book until through shopping. Then bring your Rebate Book and railroad ticket (or receipt) to the office of the Retail Merchants' Association, Room 307 Urban Building, 232 Fourth Avenue, between Market and Main, and your fare will be refunded in Cash as explained above.

Positively no books rebated after the last day of the rebate period then in force.

Only one ticket will be rebated on one book. Railroad Passes will positively not be recognized for rebate. Office Hours—8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

### Members of the Association.

FRED W. KEISKER & SON, Furniture, 425-431 W. Market St.  
W. M. KENDRICK'S SONS, Jewelers, 338 Fourth St.  
JAMES K. LEMON & SON, Jewelers, 511 Fourth St.  
LEVY BROS., Clothing, Men's Furnishings, Hats, Shoes, Third and Market.  
JOHN C. LEWIS CO., Department Store, 528-574 Fourth St.  
LOEVENHART & CO., Clothing, Hats, Gents' Furnishings, Third and Market.  
LORCH & LEVY CO., Cloaks, Suits, etc., 318 Fourth St.  
MAMMOTH GROCERY CO., Fancy Groceries, Wines and Liquors, Second and Jefferson Sts.  
W. H. MCKINNEY & SONS, Carpets and Furniture, Fourth and Walnut Sts.  
MONTENEGRO-RIEM MUSIC CO., Planos, Organs, Piano Players, 628-630 Fourth St.  
NORMAN & TAYLOR, Carpets and Draperies, 520 Fourth St.  
OFFICE SUPPLY CO., Printers, Office Supplies, 428 W. Main St.  
RAAB & BOHMER, Coal, 223 W. Market St.  
E. G. REIMERS, Florist, 1516 Baxter Ave.  
ROCHE & ROCHE, Men's Furnishings, Paul Jones Building.  
RODGERS & KRULL, Jewelers and Opticians, 1010-1012 W. Market St.  
SCHUPP & SCHMIDT MFG. CO., Furniture, 421-423 W. Market St.  
SPEER & HAT CO., Hatters, 415 Fourth St.  
STARR DRY GOODS CO., Ladies' Ready-to-wear, Millinery and Gents' Goods, 523-527 Fourth Avenue.  
STERN'S, Dry Goods and Ladies' Outer Garments, 348 Fourth St.  
STEWART & WALKER CO., Department Store, Fourth and Walnut.  
HERMAN STRAUSS & SONS CO., Department Store, 543-549 Fourth St.  
THALHEIMER & FRANK, Jewelers, Paul Jones Building.  
THE HUBB, Shoes, 202 W. Market St.  
F. H. GOLF & CO., Jewelers, 529 Fourth St.  
LOUIS ZAPP & CO., Fancy Groceries, Fine Wines and Liquors, 324 W. Market St., Louisville, Ky.

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

#### MONEY.

Monday, Oct. 29.—The New York call money market continued very tight. The ruling rate was 50 per cent. However, the last loan of the day was made at 40 per cent. Business continued quiet in the local money market. The decision of the Clearing-house to issue loan certificates to safeguard the comparatively strong condition of local banks was generally commended as a step in the right direction.

The report of the Clearing-house to-day was as follows: Total clearing, \$1,850,412; balance, \$27,645.

The local security market was at a standstill. The session at the Stock Exchange showed only a few members and the list was called without a bidding bid or offer. The current market was equally inactive. Outside securities in which there is local interest were fairly steady. There was moderate buying of odd lots of New York stocks for investment.

St. Louis Union Pacific common closed at 10 1/2. St. Paul and Northern Pacific preferred at 10 1/2. Chicago and North Western preferred at 10 1/2. Kansas City Southern preferred at 10 1/2. American Telephone and Telegraph common at 10 1/2. Western Union common at 10 1/2. United States Steel common at 10 1/2. Carnegie Steel common at 10 1/2. Pullman common at 10 1/2. Rock Island common at 10 1/2. Missouri Pacific common at 10 1/2. Illinois Central common at 10 1/2. Erie common at 10 1/2. Delaware and Hudson common at 10 1/2. Lehigh Valley common at 10 1/2. Reading common at 10 1/2. Pennsylvania common at 10 1/2. New York Central common at 10 1/2. New York and Erie common at 10 1/2. New York and Hudson common at 10 1/2. New York and Westchester common at 10 1/2. New York and Albany common at 10 1/2. New York and Ontario common at 10 1/2. New York and New Jersey common at 10 1/2. New York and Pennsylvania common at 10 1/2. New York and Maryland common at 10 1/2. 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